

**UTILITY
PATENT APPLICATION
TRANSMITTAL**

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

Attorney Docket No.

5388RDD

First Inventor or Application Identifier

Toan Trinh, et al.

Title

Composition For Reducing Malodor Impression On Inanimate Surfaces

Express Mail Label No.

EK991717929US

APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP Chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

ADDRESS TO:

Commissioner for Patents
Box Patent Application
Washington, D.C. 202311. ☒ Fee Transmittal Form (e.g., PTO/SB/17)
(Submit an original, and a duplicate for fee processing)2. ☐ Applicant claims small entity status
(see 37 CFR §1.27)3. ☒ Specification Total Pages [37]
(preferred arrangement set forth below)

- Descriptive Title of the Invention
- Cross References to Related Applications
- Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R&D
- Reference to sequence listing, a table, or a computer program listing appendix
- Background of the Invention
- Brief Summary of the Invention
- Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed)
- Detailed Description
- Claim(s)
- Abstract of the Disclosure

4. ☐ Drawing(s) (35 USC §113) Total Sheets ☐

5. Oath or Declaration

Total pages ☐

- a. ☐ Newly executed (original or copy)
- b. ☒ Copy from a prior application (37 CFR §1.63(d))
(for continuation/divisional with Box 17 complete)

i. ☐ **DELETION OF INVENTORS**

Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 CFR §§1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).

6. ☐ Application Data Sheet. See 37 CFR §1.767. ☐ CD-ROM or CD-R in duplicate, large table Computer Program (Appendix)

8. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission (if applicable, all necessary)

- a. ☐ Computer Readable Form (CRF)
- b. Specification Sequence Listing on:
 - i. ☐ CD-ROM or CD-R (2 copies); or
 - ii. ☐ Paper
- c. ☐ Statement verifying identity of above copies

ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS9. ☐ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))10. ☐ 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement ☐ Power of Attorney
(when there is an assignee)11. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)12. ☐ Information Disclosure ☐ Copies of IDS
Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 Citations13. ☐ Preliminary Amendment14. ☒ Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503)
(Should be specifically itemized)15. ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)
(if foreign priority is claimed)16. ☐ Other:17. If a **CONTINUING APPLICATION**, check appropriate box and supply the requisite information below and in the preliminary amendment, or in an Application Data Sheet under 37 CFR §1.76:☐ Continuation ☒ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No. 09/256,536Prior application information: Examiner: R. Harrison Group/Art Unit: 1617

For CONTINUATION OR DIVISIONAL APPS only: The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which an oath or declaration is supplied under Box 5b, is considered a part of the disclosure of the accompanying continuation or divisional application and is hereby incorporated by reference. The incorporation can only be relied upon when a portion has been inadvertently omitted from the submitted application parts.

17. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS☐ Customer Number or Bar Code Label

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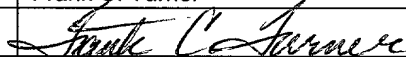
Name (Print/Type)

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Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)

39,863

Signature



Date

November 13, 2000

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**FEE TRANSMITTAL
for FY 2001**

Patent fees are subject to annual revision.

Complete if Known

Application Number

Filing Date

November 13, 2000

First Named Inventor

Toan Trinh, et al.

Examiner Name

R. Harrison

Group/Art Unit

1617

Attorney Docket No..

5388RDD

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT (\$1526)JCEB13 U.S. PTO
09/11/00

11/13/00

METHOD OF PAYMENT (check one)

- 1.
- ☒
- The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any over payments to.

Deposit Account Number **16-2480**Deposit Account Name **The Procter & Gamble Company**

- ☒
- Charge Any Additional Fee
- ☐
- Applicant claims small entity
-
- Required Under status See 37 CFR §127
-
- 37 C.F.R. §§1.16 and 1.17

2 ☐ Payment Enclosed:☐ Check ☐ Credit Card ☐ Money Order ☐ Other**FEE CALCULATION****1 BASIC FILING FEE**

Large Entity Small Entity

Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
101	710	201	355	Utility filing fee	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
106	320	206	160	Design filing fee	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	490	207	245	Plant filing fee	<input type="checkbox"/>
108	710	208	355	Reissue filing fee	<input type="checkbox"/>
114	150	214	75	Provisional filing fee	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUBTOTAL (1)					(\$)[710]

2 EXTRA CLAIM FEES

Fee From
Extra Claims Below Fee Paid

Total Claims [37] - 20** = [17] x [18] = [306]
Independent Claims [6] - 3** = [3] x [80] = [240]
Multiple Dependent [270] = [270]

** or number previously paid, if greater; For Reissues, see below

Large Fee Code	Entity Fee (\$)	Small Fee Code	Entity Fee (\$)	Fee Description
103	18	203	9	Claims in excess of 20
102	80	202	40	Independent claims in excess of 3
104	270	204	135	Multiple dependent claim, if not paid
109	80	209	40	**Reissue independent claims over original patent
110	18	210	9	**Reissue claims in excess of 20 and over original patent

SUBTOTAL (2) (\$)[816]**FEE CALCULATION (continued)****3. ADDITIONAL FEES**

Large Fee Code	Entity Fee (\$)	Small Fee Code	Entity Fee (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
105	130	205	65	Surcharge - late filing fee or oath	<input type="checkbox"/>
127	50	227	25	Surcharge - late provisional filing fee or cover sheet	<input type="checkbox"/>
139	130	139	130	Non-English specification	<input type="checkbox"/>
147	2,520	147	2,520	For filing a request for ex parte reexamination	<input type="checkbox"/>
112	920*	112	920*	Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner's action	<input type="checkbox"/>
113	1,840*	113	1,840*	Requesting publication of SIR after Examiner's action	<input type="checkbox"/>
115	110	215	55	Extension for reply within 1 st month	<input type="checkbox"/>
116	390	216	195	Extension for reply within 2 nd month	<input type="checkbox"/>
117	890	217	445	Extension for reply within 3 rd month	<input type="checkbox"/>
118	1,390	218	695	Extension for reply within 4 th month	<input type="checkbox"/>
128	1,890	228	945	Extension for reply within 5 th month	<input type="checkbox"/>
119	310	219	155	Notice of Appeal	<input type="checkbox"/>
120	310	220	155	Filing a brief in support of an appeal	<input type="checkbox"/>
121	270	221	135	Request for oral hearing	<input type="checkbox"/>
138	1,510	138	1,510	Petition to institute a public use proceeding	<input type="checkbox"/>
140	110	240	55	Petition to revive - unavoidable	<input type="checkbox"/>
141	1,240	241	620	Petition to revive - unintentional	<input type="checkbox"/>
142	1,240	242	620	Utility issue fee (or reissue)	<input type="checkbox"/>
143	440	243	220	Design issue fee	<input type="checkbox"/>
144	600	244	300	Plant issue fee	<input type="checkbox"/>
122	130	122	130	Petitions to the Commissioner	<input type="checkbox"/>
123	50	123	50	Petitions related to provisional applications	<input type="checkbox"/>
126	240	126	240	Submission of IDS	<input type="checkbox"/>
581	40	581	40	Recording each patent assignment per property (times number of properties)	<input type="checkbox"/>
146	710	246	355	Filing a submission after final rejection (37 CFR § 1.129(a))	<input type="checkbox"/>
149	710	249	355	For each additional invention to be examined (37 CFR § 1.129(b))	<input type="checkbox"/>
179	710	279	355	Request for Continued Examination (RCE)	<input type="checkbox"/>
169	710	249	355	Request for expedited examination of a design application	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other fee (specify) _____

Other fee (specify) _____

* Reduced by Basic Filing Fee Paid **SUBTOTAL(3) (\$)** ☐**SUBMITTED BY**

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November 13, 2000

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COMPOSITION FOR REDUCING MALODOR IMPRESSION ON INANIMATE SURFACES

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TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to aqueous, preferably clear, compositions, articles of manufacture and/or method of use, for reducing malodor impression, comprising low levels of perfumes; optionally, but preferably, water-soluble cyclodextrin; optionally, but preferably, water-soluble metallic salt; and optionally, but preferably, a solubilizing aid. Preferably, the compositions are designed to reduce malodor on inanimate surfaces, especially, clothes, e.g., those that have been stored for a long period of time, that are contaminated with environmental odors such as food odors, tobacco odors, and that are wetted with perspiration. Preferably the composition is used to restore and/or maintain freshness by reducing malodor without the need for washing or dry cleaning.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to aqueous, preferably clear, compositions, articles of manufacture, and/or method for use, as a freshening composition. Preferably, the compositions are sprayed onto fabrics, particularly clothes, to restore their freshness by reducing malodor impression, without washing or dry cleaning. Fabrics treated with some preferred compositions of the present invention also release extra fragrance upon rewetting, such as when the wearer perspires. The freshening compositions of the present invention are designed to extend the wear of fabrics between washing or dry cleaning. Fabrics treated with some preferred freshening compositions of the present invention will stay fresher longer, and receive extra freshening effect via perfume release when it is most needed, that is upon fabric rewetting.

Odor masking is the intentional concealment of one odor by the addition of another. The preference to the masking perfume is varied greatly, depending on the application, e.g., underarm odor masking, fabric odor masking, bathroom odor masking,

etc. The art teaches the use of perfume as an odor masking device in combination with alcohol in order to solubilize the perfume. It has now been discovered that perfumes with a Clog P of less than 3 do not need alcohol in order to be solubilized and perfumes with a Clog P of greater than 3 can be solubilized with a solubilizing aid.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an aqueous composition for reducing malodor impression, comprising:

- (A) from about 0.01% to about 1%, by weight of the composition, of perfume;
- (B) optionally, but preferably, from about 0.1% to about 5%, by weight of the composition of, water-soluble cyclodextrin;
- (C) optionally, but preferably, from about 0.1% to about 10%, by weight of the composition, of water-soluble metallic salt;
- (D) optionally, but preferably, from about 0% to about 3%, by weight of the composition, of solubilizing aid; and
- (E) aqueous carrier; and

wherein said composition is essentially free of any material that would soil or stain fabric and wherein said composition contains less than about 5%, by weight of the composition of low molecular weight monohydric alcohols.

The composition can be incorporated into a spray dispenser to create an article of manufacture that can facilitate treatment of articles and/or surfaces with the composition to reduce malodor at a level that is effective, yet is not discernible when dried on the surface.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an aqueous composition for reducing malodor impression, comprising:

- (A) from about 0.01% to about 1%, by weight of the composition, of perfume;
- (B) optionally, but preferably, from about 0.1% to about 5%, by weight of the composition of, water-soluble cyclodextrin;
- (C) optionally, but preferably, from about 0.1% to about 10%, by weight of the composition, of water-soluble metallic salt;
- (D) optionally, but preferably, from about 0% to about 3%, by weight of the composition, of solubilizing aid; and
- (E) aqueous carrier; and

wherein said composition is essentially free of any material that would soil or stain fabric and wherein said composition contains less than about 5%, by weight of the composition of low molecular weight monohydric alcohols.

I. COMPOSITION

5 (A) PERFUME

The perfume selected for use in the fabric freshening composition of the present invention contains ingredients with odor characteristics which are preferred in order to provide a fresh impression on the surface to which the composition is directed, preferably those which provide a fresh impression for fabrics.

10 Preferably, at least about 25%, more preferably at least about 50%, most preferably at least about 75%, by weight of the perfume is composed of fragrance material selected from the group consisting of aromatic and aliphatic esters having molecular weights from about 130 to about 250; aliphatic and aromatic alcohols having molecular weights from about 90 to about 240; aliphatic ketones having molecular weights from about 150 to about 260; aromatic ketones having molecular weights from about 150 to about 270; aromatic and aliphatic lactones having molecular weights from about 130 to about 290; aliphatic aldehydes having molecular weights from about 140 to about 200; aromatic aldehydes having molecular weights from about 90 to about 230; aliphatic and aromatic ethers having molecular weights from about 150 to about 270; and condensation products of aldehydes and amines having molecular weights from about 180 to about 320; and essentially free from nitromusks and halogenated fragrance materials.

20 More preferably, at least about 25%, more preferably at least about 50%, most preferably at least about 75%, by weight of the perfume is composed of fragrance material selected from the group consisting of:

25

Common Name	Chemical Type	Chemical Name	Approx. M.W.
adoxal	aliphatic aldehyde	2,6,10-trimethyl-9-undecen-1-al	210
allyl amyl glycolate	ester	allyl amyl glycolate	182
allyl cyclohexane propionate	ester	allyl-3-cyclohexyl propionate	196
amyl acetate	ester	3-methyl-1-butanol acetate	130
amyl salicylate	ester	amyl salicylate	208
anisic aldehyde	aromatic aldehyde	4-methoxy benzaldehyde	136
aurantiol	schiff base	condensation product of methyl anthranilate and hydroxycitronellal	305

bacdanol	aliphatic alcohol	2-ethyl-4-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopenten-1-yl)-2-buten-1-ol	208
benzaldehyde	aromatic aldehyde	benzaldehyde	106
benzophenone	aromatic ketone	benzophenone	182
benzyl acetate	ester	benzyl acetate	150
benzyl salicylate	ester	benzyl salicylate	228
beta damascone	aliphatic ketone	1-(2,6,6-trimethyl-1-cyclo-hexen-1-yl)-2-buten-1-one	192
beta gamma hexanol	alcohol	3-hexen-1-ol	100
buccoxime	aliphatic ketone	1,5-dimethyl-oxime bicyclo[3,2,1] octan-8-one	167
cedrol	alcohol	octahydro-3,6,8,8-tetramethyl-1H-3A,7-methanoazulen-6-ol	222
cetalox	ether	dodecahydro-3A,6,6,9A-tetramethylnaphtho[2,1B]-furan	236
cis-3-hexenyl acetate	ester	cis-3-hexenyl acetate	142
cis-3-hexenyl salicylate	ester	beta, gamma-hexenyl salicylate	220
citronellol	alcohol	3,7-dimethyl-6-octenol	156
citronellyl nitrile	nitrile	geranyl nitrile	151
clove stem oil	natural		
coumarin	lactone	coumarin	146
cyclohexyl salicylate	ester	cyclohexyl salicylate	220
cymal	aromatic aldehyde	2-methyl-3-(para iso propyl phenyl)propionaldehyde	190
decyl aldehyde	aliphatic aldehyde	decyl aldehyde	156
delta damascone	aliphatic ketone	1-(2,6,6-trimethyl-3-cyclo-hexen-1-yl)-2-buten-1-one	192
dihydromyrcenol	alcohol	3-methylene-7-methyl octan-7-ol	156
dimethyl benzyl carbinyl acetate	ester	dimethyl benzyl carbinyl acetate	192
ethyl vanillin	aromatic aldehyde	ethyl vanillin	166
ethyl-2-methyl butyrate	ester	ethyl-2-methyl butyrate	130
ethylene brassylate	macrocyclic lactone	ethylene tridecan-1,13-dioate	270
eucalyptol	aliphatic epoxide	1,8-epoxy-para-menthane	154
eugenol	alcohol	4-allyl-2-methoxy phenol	164

exaltolide	macrocyclic lactone	cyclopentadecanolide	240
flor acetate	ester	dihydro-nor-cyclopentadienyl acetate	190
florhydral	aromatic aldehyde	3-(3-isopropylphenyl) butanal	190
frutene	ester	dihydro-nor-cyclopentadienyl propionate	206
galaxolide	ether	1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylcyclopenta-gamma-2-benzopyrane	258
gamma decalactone	lactone	4-N-heptyl-4-hydroxybutanoic acid lactone	170
gamma dodecalactone	lactone	4-N-octyl-4-hydroxy-butanoic acid lactone	198
geraniol	alcohol	3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadien-1-ol	154
geranyl acetate	ester	3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadien-1-yl acetate	196
geranyl nitrile	ester	3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadienenitrile	149
helional	aromatic aldehyde	alpha-methyl-3,4, (methylenedioxy) hydrocinnamaldehyde	192
heliotropin	aromatic aldehyde	heliotropin	150
hexyl acetate	ester	hexyl acetate	144
hexyl cinnamic aldehyde	aromatic aldehyde	alpha-n-hexyl cinnamic aldehyde	216
hexyl salicylate	ester	hexyl salicylate	222
hydroxyambran	aliphatic alcohol	2-cyclododecyl-propanol	226
hydroxycitronellal	aliphatic aldehyde	hydroxycitronellal	172
ionone alpha	aliphatic ketone	4-(2,6,6-trimethyl-1-cyclohexenyl-1-yl)-3-buten-2-one	192
ionone beta	aliphatic ketone	4-(2,6,6-trimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-3-butene-2-one	192
ionone gamma methyl	aliphatic ketone	4-(2,6,6-trimethyl-2-cyclohexyl-1-yl)-3-methyl-3-buten-2-one	206
iso E super	aliphatic ketone	7-acetyl-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydro-1,1,6,7-tetramethyl naphthalene	234
iso eugenol	ether	2-methoxy-4-(1-propenyl) phenol	164

iso jasmone	aliphatic ketone	2-methyl-3-(2-pentenyl)-2-cyclopenten-1-one	166
koavone	aliphatic aldehyde	acetyl di-isoamylene	182
lauric aldehyde	aliphatic aldehyde	lauric aldehyde	184
lavandin	natural		
lavender	natural		
lemon CP	natural	major component d-limonene	
d-limonene/orange terpenes	alkene	1-methyl-4-iso-propenyl-1-cyclohexene	136
linalool	alcohol	3-hydroxy-3,7-dimethyl-1,6-octadiene	154
linalyl acetate	ester	3-hydroxy-3,7-dimethyl-1,6-octadiene acetate	196
lrg 201	ester	2,4-dihydroxy-3,6-dimethyl benzoic acid methyl ester	196
lyral	aliphatic aldehyde	4-(4-hydroxy-4-methyl-pentyl) 3-cyclohexene-1-carboxaldehyde	210
majantol	aliphatic alcohol	2,2-dimethyl-3-(3-methylphenyl)-propanol	178
mayol	alcohol	4-(1-methylethyl) cyclohexane methanol	156
methyl anthranilate	aromatic amine	methyl-2-aminobenzoate	151
methyl beta naphthyl ketone	aromatic ketone	methyl beta naphthyl ketone	170
methyl cedrylone	aliphatic ketone	methyl cedrenyl ketone	246
methyl chavicol	ester	1-methyloxy-4,2-propen-1-yl benzene	148
methyl dihydro jasmonate	aliphatic ketone	methyl dihydro jasmonate	226
methyl nonyl acetaldehyde	aliphatic aldehyde	methyl nonyl acetaldehyde	184
musk indanone	aromatic ketone	4-acetyl-6-tert butyl-1,1-dimethyl indane	244
nerol	alcohol	2-cis-3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadien-1-ol	154
nonalactone	lactone	4-hydroxynonanoic acid, lactone	156
norlimbanol	aliphatic alcohol	1-(2,2,6-trimethyl-cyclohexyl)-3-hexanol	226

orange CP	natural	major component d-limonene	
P. T. buccinal	aromatic aldehyde	2-methyl-3(para tert butylphenyl) propionaldehyde	204
para hydroxy phenyl butanone	aromatic ketone	para hydroxy phenyl butanone	164
patchouli	natural		
phenyl acetaldehyde	aromatic aldehyde	1-oxo-2-phenylethane	120
phenyl acetaldehyde dimethyl acetal	aromatic aldehyde	phenyl acetaldehyde dimethyl acetal	166
phenyl ethyl acetate	ester	phenyl ethyl acetate	164
phenyl ethyl alcohol	alcohol	phenyl ethyl alcohol	122
phenyl ethyl phenyl acetate	ester	2-phenylethyl phenyl acetate	240
phenyl hexanol/phenoxanol	alcohol	3-methyl-5-phenylpentanol	178
polysantol	aliphatic alcohol	3,3-dimethyl-5-(2,2,3-trimethyl- 3-cyclopenten- 1-yl)-4-penten-2-ol	221
prenyl acetate	ester	2-methylbuten-2-ol-4-acetate	128
rosaphen	aromatic alcohol	2-methyl-5-phenyl pentanol	178
sandalwood	natural		
alpha-terpinene	aliphatic alkane	1-methyl-4-iso- propylcyclohexadiene-1,3	136
terpineol (alpha terpineol and beta terpineol)	alcohol	para-menth-1-en-8-ol, para- menth-1-en-1-ol	154
terpinyl acetate	ester	para-menth-1-en-8-yl acetate	196
tetra hydro linalool	aliphatic alcohol	3,7-dimethyl-3-octanol	158
tetrahydromyrcenol	aliphatic alcohol	2,6-dimethyl-2-octanol	158
tonalid/musk plus	aromatic ketone	7-acetyl-1,1,3,4,4,6-hexamethyl tetralin	258
undecalactone	lactone	4-N-heptyl-4-hydroxybutanoic acid lactone	184
undecavertol	alcohol	4-methyl-3-decen-5-ol	170
undecyl aldehyde	aliphatic aldehyde	undecanal	170
undecylenic aldehyde	aliphatic aldehyde	undecylenic aldehyde	168
vanillin	aromatic aldehyde	4-hydroxy-3- methoxybenzaldehyde	152
verdox	ester	2-tert-butyl cyclohexyl acetate	198
vertenex	ester	4-tert-butyl cyclohexyl acetate	198

and mixtures thereof.

When high initial perfume odor impact on fabrics is desired, it is also preferable to select a perfume containing perfume ingredients which are not too hydrophobic. The less hydrophobic perfume ingredients are more soluble in water, and are more available in the freshening composition. The degree of hydrophobicity of a perfume ingredient can be correlated with its octanol/water partitioning coefficient P . The octanol/water partitioning coefficient of a perfume ingredient is the ratio between its equilibrium concentration in octanol and in water. A perfume ingredient with a greater partitioning coefficient P is more hydrophobic. Conversely, a perfume ingredient with a smaller partitioning coefficient P is more hydrophilic. The preferred perfume ingredients of this invention have an octanol/water partitioning coefficient P of about 1,000 or smaller. Since the partitioning coefficients of the perfume ingredients normally have high values, they are more conveniently given in the form of their logarithm to the base 10, $\log P$.

The $\log P$ of many perfume ingredients has been reported; for example, the Pomona 92 database, available from Daylight Chemical Information Systems, Inc. (Daylog CIS), Irvine, California, contains many, along with citations to the original literature. However, the $\log P$ values are most conveniently calculated by the "CLOG P" program, also available from Daylight CIS. This program also lists experimental $\log P$ values when they are available in the Pomona 92 database. The "calculated $\log P$ " (Clog P) is determined by the fragment approach of Hansch and Leo (cf., A. Leo, in Comprehensive Medicinal Chemistry, Vol. 4, C. Hansch, P. G. Sammens, J. B. Taylor and C. A. Ramsden, Eds., p. 295, Pergamon Press, 1990, incorporated herein by reference). The fragment approach is based on the chemical structure of each perfume ingredient, and takes into account the numbers and types of atoms, the atom connectivity, and chemical bonding. The Clog P values, which are the most reliable and widely used estimates for this physicochemical property, are used instead of the experimental $\log P$ values in the selection of perfume ingredients which are useful in the present invention.

When hydrophilic perfume is desired, at least about 25% by weight of the perfume, more preferably about 50%, most preferably about 75%, is composed of perfume ingredients having a Clog P of about 3 or smaller.

Preferably the freshening composition contains an effective amount of perfume to provide the freshening fragrance to fabrics when first sprayed, some lingering fragrance in-wear, and some extra fragrance to be released upon fabric rewetting. Effective level of perfume is from about 0.01% to about 1%, more preferably from about 0.01% to about 0.5%, most preferably from about 0.015% to about 0.3%, by weight of the composition.

When cyclodextrin is added to the composition of the present invention, the perfume to cyclodextrin weight ratio is typically from about 3:100 to about 100:100, preferably from about 4:100 to about 50:100, more preferably from about 5:100 to about 40:100, even more preferably from about 5:100 to about 25:100, most preferably from about 1:8 to about 1:4.

(B) CYCLODEXTRIN

Optionally, but preferably, solubilized, water-soluble, uncomplexed cyclodextrin can be added to the composition of the present invention. As used herein, the term "cyclodextrin" includes any of the known cyclodextrins such as unsubstituted cyclodextrins containing from six to twelve glucose units, especially, alpha-cyclodextrin, beta-cyclodextrin, gamma-cyclodextrin and/or their derivatives and/or mixtures thereof. The alpha-cyclodextrin consists of six glucose units, the beta-cyclodextrin consists of seven glucose units, and the gamma-cyclodextrin consists of eight glucose units arranged in a donut-shaped ring. The specific coupling and conformation of the glucose units give the cyclodextrins a rigid, conical molecular structure with a hollow interior of a specific volume. The "lining" of the internal cavity is formed by hydrogen atoms and glycosidic bridging oxygen atoms, therefore this surface is fairly hydrophobic. The unique shape and physical-chemical property of the cavity enable the cyclodextrin molecules to absorb (form inclusion complexes with) organic molecules or parts of organic molecules which can fit into the cavity. Many perfume molecules can fit into the cavity.

Non-derivatised (normal) beta-cyclodextrin can be used although it is not preferred due to its low solubility. When non-derivatised beta-cyclodextrin is used, the aqueous solution becomes cloudy and is not clear, as preferred by the present invention. Not to be limited by theory, it is believed that some beta-cyclodextrin and/or beta-cyclodextrin/perfume complexes solidify and/or precipitate out producing an undesirable cloudy aqueous solution.

Preferably, the odor absorbing solution of the present invention is clear. The term "clear" as defined herein means transparent or translucent, preferably transparent as in "water clear," when observed through a layer having a thickness of less than about 10 cm.

Preferably, the cyclodextrins used in the present invention are highly water-soluble such as, alpha-cyclodextrin and derivatives thereof, gamma-cyclodextrin and derivatives thereof, derivatised beta-cyclodextrins, and/or mixtures thereof. The derivatives of cyclodextrin consist mainly of molecules wherein some of the OH groups are converted to OR groups. Cyclodextrin derivatives include, e.g., those with short chain alkyl groups such as methylated cyclodextrins, and ethylated cyclodextrins, wherein R is

a methyl or an ethyl group; those with hydroxyalkyl substituted groups, such as hydroxypropyl cyclodextrins and/or hydroxyethyl cyclodextrins, wherein R is a $^{-}\text{CH}_2\text{-CH(OH)-CH}_3$ or a $^{-}\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{-OH}$ group; branched cyclodextrins such as maltose-bonded cyclodextrins; cationic cyclodextrins such as those containing 2-hydroxy-3(dimethylamino)propyl ether, wherein R is $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH(OH)-CH}_2\text{-N(CH}_3)_2$ which is cationic at low pH; quaternary ammonium, e.g., 2-hydroxy-3-(trimethylammonio)propyl ether chloride groups, wherein R is $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH(OH)-CH}_2\text{-N}^+(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{Cl}^-$; anionic cyclodextrins such as carboxymethyl cyclodextrins, cyclodextrin sulfates, and cyclodextrin succinylates; amphoteric cyclodextrins such as carboxymethyl/quaternary ammonium cyclodextrins; cyclodextrins wherein at least one glucopyranose unit has a 3-6-anhydro-cyclomalto structure, e.g., the mono-3-6-anhydrocyclodextrins, as disclosed in "Optimal Performances with Minimal Chemical Modification of Cyclodextrins", F. Diedaini-Pilard and B. Perly, The 7th International Cyclodextrin Symposium Abstracts, April 1994, p. 49, herein incorporated by reference; and mixtures thereof. Other cyclodextrin derivatives are disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos: 3,426,011, Parmerter et al., issued Feb. 4, 1969; 3,453,257; 3,453,258; 3,453,259; and 3,453,260, all in the names of Parmerter et al., and all issued July 1, 1969; 3,459,731, Gramera et al., issued Aug. 5, 1969; 3,553,191, Parmerter et al., issued Jan. 5, 1971; 3,565,887, Parmerter et al., issued Feb. 23, 1971; 4,535,152, Szejtli et al., issued Aug. 13, 1985; 4,616,008, Hirai et al., issued Oct. 7, 1986; 4,678,598, Ogino et al., issued Jul. 7, 1987; 4,638,058, Brandt et al., issued Jan. 20, 1987; and 4,746,734, Tsuchiyama et al., issued May 24, 1988; all of said patents being incorporated herein by reference.

Highly water-soluble cyclodextrins are those having water solubility of at least about 10 g in 100 ml of water at room temperature, preferably at least about 20 g in 100 ml of water, more preferably at least about 25 g in 100 ml of water at room temperature. Examples of preferred water-soluble cyclodextrin derivatives suitable for use herein are hydroxypropyl alpha-cyclodextrin, methylated alpha-cyclodextrin, methylated beta-cyclodextrin, hydroxyethyl beta-cyclodextrin, and hydroxypropyl beta-cyclodextrin. Hydroxyalkyl cyclodextrin derivatives preferably have a degree of substitution of from about 1 to about 14, more preferably from about 1.5 to about 7, wherein the total number of OR groups per cyclodextrin is defined as the degree of substitution. Methylated cyclodextrin derivatives typically have a degree of substitution of from about 1 to about 18, preferably from about 3 to about 16. A known methylated beta-cyclodextrin is heptakis-2,6-di-O-methyl- β -cyclodextrin, commonly known as DIMEB, in which each glucose unit has about 2 methyl groups with a degree of substitution of about 14. A

preferred, more commercially available methylated beta-cyclodextrin is a randomly methylated beta-cyclodextrin having a degree of substitution of about 12.6. The preferred cyclodextrins are available, e.g., from American Maize-Products Company and Wacker Chemicals (USA), Inc.

5 It is also preferable to use a mixture of cyclodextrins. Such mixtures can complex with a wider range of perfume molecules having a wider range of molecular sizes. Preferably at least a portion of the cyclodextrins is alpha-cyclodextrin and its derivatives thereof, gamma-cyclodextrin and its derivatives thereof, and/or derivatised beta-cyclodextrin, and mixtures thereof.

10 Cyclodextrin molecules are known for their ability to form complexes with perfume ingredients and have typically been taught as a perfume carrier. The prior art teaches the use of drier-added fabric softener sheets containing high levels of cyclodextrin/perfume complexes wherein the fabrics treated with this solid cyclodextrin complex release perfume when the fabrics are rewetted. The art also teaches that
15 cyclodextrin/perfume complexes used in aqueous rinse-added fabric softener compositions must be protected, e.g., with a hydrophobic wax coating so the cyclodextrin/perfume complexes will not decompose due to the presence of water. See U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,102,564 Gardlik et al., issued April 7, 1992; 5,234,610, Gardlik et al., issued August 10, 1993; 5,234,611 Trinh, et al., issued August 10, 1993, all of said
20 patents incorporated herein by reference. It is therefore highly surprising and unexpected to find that fabrics treated with the aqueous compositions of the present invention, which contain low levels of unprotected cyclodextrin, also exhibit perfume release upon rewetting. This phenomenon provides a benefit in that fabrics treated with the composition of the present invention will thus remain fresh longer, via a perfume release,
25 when said fabrics are rewetted, such as when the wearer perspires.

For reducing malodor impression on fabrics, the composition is preferably used as a spray. It is preferable that the composition of the present invention contain low levels of cyclodextrin so that a visible stain does not appear on the fabric at normal usage levels. Preferably, the solution is not discernible when dry. Typical levels of cyclodextrin are
30 from about 0.1% to about 5%, preferably from about 0.2% to about 4%, more preferably from about 0.3% to about 3%, most preferably from about 0.4% to about 2%, by weight of the composition. Compositions with higher concentrations can leave unacceptable visible stains on fabrics as the solution evaporates off of the fabric. This is especially a problem on thin, colored, synthetic fabrics. In order to avoid or minimize the occurrence
35 of fabric staining, it is preferable that the fabric be treated at a level of less than about 5

mg of cyclodextrin per mg of fabric, more preferably less than about 2 mg of cyclodextrin per mg of fabric.

Concentrated compositions can also be used in order to provide a less expensive product. When a concentration is used, i.e., when the level of cyclodextrin used is from about 3% to about 5%, it is preferable to dilute the composition before treating fabrics in order to avoid staining. Preferably the cyclodextrin is diluted with about 50% to about 2000%, more preferably with about 60% to about 1000%, most preferably with about 75% to about 500%, by weight of the composition, of water.

(C) METALLIC SALT

Optionally, but preferably, metallic salt, preferably water-soluble zinc salts, can be added to the composition of the present invention. A water-soluble metallic salt can be used as an odor control agent. A water-soluble metallic salt can be present in the freshening composition of the present invention to absorb amine and sulfur-containing compounds. Furthermore, they usually do not contribute an odor of their own. Preferably the water-soluble metallic salts are selected from the group consisting of copper salts, zinc salts, and mixtures thereof.

The preferred zinc salts have been used most often for their ability to ameliorate malodor, e.g., in mouth wash products, as disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,325,939, issued Apr. 20, 1982 and 4,469,674, issued Sept. 4, 1983, to N. B. Shah, et al., incorporated herein by reference. U.S. Pat. No. 3,172,817, issued to Leupold, et al., discloses deodorizing compositions containing slightly water-soluble salts of an acyl-acetone with a polyvalent metal, including copper and zinc salts. Said patents are incorporated herein by reference.

Examples of preferred water-soluble zinc salts are zinc chloride, zinc gluconate, zinc lactate, zinc maleate, zinc salicylate, zinc sulfate, etc. Highly-ionized and soluble zinc salts such as zinc chloride, provide the best source of zinc ions. Examples of preferred copper salts are copper chloride and copper gluconate. Preferred metallic salts are zinc chloride and copper chloride.

Metallic salts are added to the composition of the present invention typically at a level of from about 0.1% to about 10%, preferably from about 0.2% to about 7%, more preferably from about 0.3% to about 5%, by weight of the composition. When zinc salts are used as the metallic salt, and a clear solution is desired, it is preferable that the pH of the solution is adjusted to less than about 7, more preferably less than about 6, most preferably, less than about 5, in order to keep the solution clear.

(D) SOLUBILIZING AID

The freshening composition of the present invention can optionally, but preferably, contain a solubilizing aid to solubilize any excess hydrophobic organic materials, especially the perfume, and also optional ingredients which can be added to the composition, e.g., insect repelling agent, antioxidant, etc., that are not readily soluble in the composition, to form a clear solution. A suitable solubilizing aid is surfactant, preferably no-foaming or low-foaming surfactant. Suitable surfactants are nonionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, amphoteric surfactants, zwitterionic surfactants, and mixtures thereof, preferably nonionic surfactants and cationic surfactants, and mixtures thereof. Anionic surfactants are not preferred, because they can form water-insoluble salts with the metal ions of the preferred metallic salts of this composition. Suitable surfactants can be emulsifiers and/or deterative surfactants. Mixtures of emulsifiers and deterative surfactants are also preferred. When a surfactant containing one, or more, alkyl group is used, it is preferred that it contain relatively short alkyl chains of from about 5 to about 14 carbon atoms. Typical nonionic surfactants are polyethylene glycol-polypropylene glycol block copolymers, such as Pluronic® and Pluronic R® surfactants from BASF; Tetronic® and Tetronic R® surfactants from BASF, ethoxylated branched aliphatic diols, such as Surfynol® surfactants from Air Products; ethoxylated alkyl phenols, such as Igepal® surfactants from Rhône-Poulenc; ethoxylated aliphatic alcohols and carboxylic acids; polyethylene glycol diesters of fatty acids; and mixtures thereof. Preferably, said solubilizing aid is a nonionic surfactant selected from the group consisting of fatty acid esters of ethoxylated sorbitans. More preferably said solubilizing aid is selected from the group consisting of mixtures of laurate esters of sorbitol and sorbitol anhydrides; mixtures of stearate esters of sorbitol and sorbitol anhydrides; and mixtures of oleate esters of sorbitol and sorbitol anhydrides. Even more preferably said solubilizing aid is selected from the group consisting of Polysorbate 20, which is a mixture of laurate esters of sorbitol and sorbitol anhydrides consisting predominantly of the monoester, condensed with about 20 moles of ethylene oxide; Polysorbate 60 which is a mixture of stearate esters of sorbitol and sorbitol anhydride, consisting predominantly of the monoester, condensed with about 20 moles of ethylene oxide; Polysorbate 80 which is a mixture of oleate esters of sorbitol and sorbitol anhydrides, consisting predominantly of the monoester, condensed with about 20 moles of ethylene oxide; and mixtures thereof. Most preferably, said solubilizing aid is Polysorbate 60. Preferred cationic surfactants are di(C₈-C₁₂ alkyl)di(C₁-C₂ alkyl)ammonium halides, alkylbenzyltrimethylammonium halides, amine oxides, and mixtures thereof. Preferred

amphoteric surfactants are the betaines. It is preferred that the surfactant have good wetting properties. Also preferred are surfactants that have the hydrophilic groups between hydrophobic chains, such as, Pluronic R surfactants, Surfynol surfactants, polyethylene glycol diesters of fatty acids, fatty acid esters of ethoxylated sorbitans, di(C₈-C₁₂ alkyl)di(C₁-C₂ alkyl)ammonium halides, and mixtures thereof; surfactants that have hydrophilic groups situated at the extremities of the hydrophobic chain, such as Pluronic surfactants; and mixtures thereof. Mixtures of these surfactants and other types of surfactants are also preferred to form no-foaming or low-foaming solubilizing agents. Polyalkylene glycol can be used as defoaming agent in combination with the solubilizing agents.

When a solubilizing aid is used in the composition of the present invention, more specifically when fatty acid esters of ethoxylated sorbitans are used as the solubilizing aid, it is preferable to use the process of high shear milling in order aid in the incorporation of excess hydrophobic organic material.

The solubilizing aids disclosed in the present invention, specifically the fatty acid esters of ethoxylated sorbitan, can be used in any type of composition where excess hydrophobic organic material, particularly perfume, separates out of solution and needs assistance to be incorporated into the composition.

When the solubilizing agent is present, it is typically present at a level of from about 0.02% to about 3%, by weight of the composition, more preferably from about 0.05% to about 1%, by weight of the composition, most preferably from about 0.1% to about 0.3%, by weight of the composition.

(E) AQUEOUS CARRIER

Aqueous solutions are preferred in the present invention for the reduction of malodor impression. The preferred aqueous carrier of the present invention is water. The water which is used can be distilled, deionized, or tap water. Water containing a small amount of low molecular weight monohydric alcohols, e.g., ethanol, methanol, and isopropanol, or polyols, such as ethylene glycol and propylene glycol, can also be useful. However, the volatile low molecular weight monohydric alcohols such as ethanol and/or isopropanol should be limited since these volatile organic compounds will contribute both to flammability problems and environmental pollution problems. If small amounts of low molecular weight monohydric alcohols are present in the composition of the present invention due to the addition of these alcohols to such things as perfumes and as stabilizers for some preservatives, it is preferably that the level of monohydric alcohol be

less than about 5%, preferably less than about 3%, more preferably less than about 1%, by weight of the composition.

It has recently been discovered that water has an unexpected odor controlling effect of its own. It has been discovered that the intensity of the odor generated by some polar, low molecular weight organic amines, acids, and mercaptans is reduced when the odor-contaminated fabrics are treated with an aqueous solution. Not to be bound by theory, it is believed that water solubilizes and depresses the vapor pressure of these polar, low molecular weight organic molecules, thus reducing their odor intensity.

(F) OTHER OPTIONAL INGREDIENTS

Adjuvants can be optionally added to the freshening composition herein for their known purposes. Such adjuvants include, but are not limited to, preservatives, defoaming agents, antifoaming agents, bacteriocides, fungicides, antistatic agents, insect and moth repelling agents, colorants, especially bluing agents, antioxidants, and mixtures thereof.

(1) Preservative

Optionally, solubilized, water-soluble preservatives can be added to the present invention. Preservatives are especially preferred when cyclodextrin is added to the composition of the present invention because cyclodextrin molecules are made up of varying numbers of glucose units which can make them a prime breeding ground for certain microorganisms, especially when in aqueous compositions. This drawback can lead to the problem of storage stability of cyclodextrin solutions for any significant length of time. Contamination by certain microorganisms with subsequent microbial growth resulting in an unsightly and/or malodorous solution. Because microbial growth in cyclodextrin solutions is highly objectionable when it occurs, it is preferable to include a solubilized water-soluble, antimicrobial preservative, which is effective for inhibiting and/or regulating microbial growth in order to increase storage stability of the preferably clear, aqueous odor-absorbing solution containing water-soluble cyclodextrin.

Typical microorganisms that can be found in cyclodextrin supplies and whose growth can be found in the presence of cyclodextrin in aqueous cyclodextrin solutions include bacteria, e.g., Bacillus thuringiensis (cereus group) and Bacillus sphaericus; and fungi, e.g., Aspergillus ustus. Bacillus sphaericus is one of the most numerous members of Bacillus species in soils. Aspergillus ustus is common in grains and flours which are raw materials to produce cyclodextrins. Microorganisms such as Escherichia coli and Pseudomonas aeruginosa are found in some water sources, and can be introduced during the preparation of cyclodextrin aqueous solutions.

It is preferable to use a broad spectrum preservative, e.g., one that is effective on both bacteria (both gram positive and gram negative) and fungi. A limited spectrum preservative, e.g., one that is only effective on a single group of microorganisms, e.g., fungi, can be used in combination with a broad spectrum preservative or other limited spectrum preservatives with complimentary and/or supplementary activity. A mixture of broad spectrum preservatives can also be used.

Antimicrobial preservatives useful in the present invention can be biocidal compounds, i.e., substances that kill microorganisms, or biostatic compounds, i.e., substances that inhibit and/or regulate the growth of microorganisms.

Preferred antimicrobial preservatives are those that are water-soluble and are effective at low levels because the organic preservatives can form inclusion complexes with the cyclodextrin molecules and compete with the perfume molecules for the cyclodextrin cavities, thus rendering the complexed preservatives much less effective. Water-soluble preservatives useful in the present invention are those that have a solubility in water of at least about 0.3 g per 100 ml of water, i.e., about 0.3% at room temperature, preferably greater than about 0.5% at room temperature. These types of preservatives have a lower affinity to the cyclodextrin cavity, at least in the aqueous phase, and are therefore more available to provide antimicrobial activity. Preservatives with a water-solubility of less than about 0.3% and a molecular structure that readily fits into the cyclodextrin cavity, have a greater tendency to form inclusion complexes with the cyclodextrin molecules, thus rendering the preservative less effective to control microbes in the cyclodextrin solution. Therefore, many well known preservatives such as short chain alkyl esters of p-hydroxybenzoic acid, commonly known as parabens; N-(4-chlorophenyl)-N'-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) urea, also known as 3,4,4'-trichlorocarbanilide or triclocarban; 2,4,4'-trichloro-2'-hydroxy diphenyl ether, commonly known as triclosan are not preferred in the present invention since they are relatively ineffective when used in conjunction with cyclodextrin.

The water-soluble antimicrobial preservative is included in the present invention it is included at an effective amount. The term "effective amount" as herein defined means a level sufficient to prevent spoilage or prevent growth of inadvertently added microorganisms for a specific period of time, but not sufficient enough to contribute to the odor absorbing performance of the composition. In other words, the preservative is not being used to kill microorganisms on the surface onto which the composition is deposited in order to eliminate odors produced by microorganisms. Instead, it is preferably being used to prevent spoilage of the cyclodextrin solution in order to increase

the shelf-life of the composition. Preferred levels of preservative are from about 0.0001% to about 0.5%, more preferably from about 0.0002% to about 0.2%, most preferably from about 0.0003% to about 0.1%, by weight of the composition.

The preservative can be any organic preservative material which will not cause damage to fabric appearance, e.g., discoloration, coloration, bleaching. Preferred water-soluble preservatives include organic sulfur compounds, halogenated compounds, cyclic organic nitrogen compounds, low molecular weight aldehydes, quaternary compounds, dehydroacetic acid, phenyl and phenoxy compounds, and mixtures thereof.

Non-limiting examples of the preferred water-soluble preservatives for use in the present invention include a mixture of about 77% 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one and about 23% 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one, a broad spectrum preservative available as a 1.5% aqueous solution under the trade name Kathon® CG by Rohm and Haas Co.; 5-bromo-5-nitro-1,3-dioxane, available under the trade name Bronidox L® from Henkel; 2-bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol, available under the trade name Bronopol® from Inolex; 1,1'-hexamethylene bis(5-(p-chlorophenyl)biguanide), commonly known as chlorhexidine, and its salts, e.g., with acetic and digluconic acids; a 95:5 mixture of 1,3-bis(hydroxymethyl)-5,5-dimethyl-2,4-imidazolidinedione and 3-butyl-2-iodopropynyl carbamate, available under the trade name Glydant Plus® from Lonza; N-[1,3-bis(hydroxymethyl)-2,5-dioxo-4-imidazolidinyl]-N,N'-bis(hydroxy-methyl) urea, commonly known as diazolidinyl urea, available under the trade name Germall II® from Sutton Laboratories, Inc.; N,N"-methylenebis{N'-[1-(hydroxymethyl)-2,5-dioxo-4-imidazolidinyl]urea}, commonly known as imidazolidinyl urea, available, e.g., under the trade name Abiol® from 3V-Sigma, Unicide U-13® from Induchem, Germall 115® from Sutton Laboratories, Inc.; polymethoxy bicyclic oxazolidine, available under the trade name Nuosept® C from Hüls America; formaldehyde; glutaraldehyde; polyaminopropyl biguanide; available under the trade name Cosmocil CQ® from ICI Americas, Inc., or under the trade name Mikrokil® from Brooks, Inc; dehydroacetic acid; and mixtures thereof.

Bacteriostatic effects can sometimes be obtained for aqueous compositions by adjusting the composition pH to an acid pH, e.g., less than about pH 4, preferably less than about pH 3. Low pH for microbial control is not a preferred approach in the present invention because the low pH can cause chemical degradation of the cyclodextrins. Therefore, aqueous compositions of the present invention should have a pH greater than about 3.0, preferably greater than about 4.0, more preferably greater than about 4.5.

As stated above, it is preferable to use the preservative at an effective amount, as defined hereinabove. Optionally however, the preservative can be used at a level which provides an antimicrobial effect on the treated fabrics.

(2) Antistatic Agents

The composition of the present invention can optionally contain an effective amount of antistatic agent to provide the treated clothes with in-wear static. Preferred antistatic agents are those that are water soluble in at least effective amount, such that the composition remains a clear solution. Examples of these antistatic agents are monoalkyl cationic quaternary ammonium compounds, e.g., mono(C₁₀-C₁₄ alkyl)trimethyl ammonium halide, such as monolauryl trimethyl ammonium chloride, hydroxycetyl hydroxyethyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, available under the trade name Dehyquart E[®] from Henkel, and ethyl bis(polyethoxy ethanol) alkylammonium ethylsulfate, available under the trade name Variquat 66[®] from Witco Corp., polyethylene glycols, polymeric quaternary ammonium salts, such as polymers conforming to the general formula:



available under the trade name Mirapol A-15[®] from Rhône-Poulenc, and



available under the trade name Mirapol AD-1[®] from Rhône-Poulenc, quaternized polyethyleneimines, vinylpyrrolidone/methacrylamidopropyltrimethylammonium chloride copolymer, available under the trade name Gafquat HS-100[®] from GAF; triethonium hydrolyzed collagen ethosulfate, available under the trade name Quat-Pro E[®] from Maybrook; and mixtures thereof.

It is preferred that a no foaming, or low foaming, agent is used, to avoid foam formation during fabric treatment. It is also preferred that polyethoxylated agents such as polyethylene glycol or Variquat 66[®] are not used when alpha-cyclodextrin is used. The polyethoxylate groups have a strong affinity to, and readily complex with, alpha-cyclodextrin which in turn deplete the uncomplexed cyclodextrin available for the perfume.

When an antistatic agent is used it is typically present at a level of from about 0.05% to about 10%, preferably from about 0.1% to about 5%, more preferably from about 0.3% to about 3%, by weight of the composition.

(3) Insect and/or Moth Repelling Agent

The composition of the present invention can optionally contain an effective amount of insect and/or moth repelling agents. Typical insect and moth repelling agents are pheromones, such as anti-aggregation pheromones, and other natural and/or synthetic ingredients. Preferred insect and moth repellent agents useful in the composition of the present invention are perfume ingredients, such as citronellol, citranellal, citral, linalool, cedar extract, geranium oil, sandalwood oil, 2-(diethylphenoxy)ethanol, 1-dodecene, etc. Other examples of insect and/or moth repellents useful in the composition of the present invention are disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,449,987, 4,693,890, 4,696,676, 4,933,371, 5,030,660, 5,196,200, and in "Semio Activity of Flavor and Fragrance Molecules on Various Insect Species", B.D. Mookherjee et al., published in Bioactive Volatile Compounds from Plants, ASC Symposium Series 525, R. Teranishi, R.G. Buttery, and H. Sugisawa, 1993, pp. 35-48, all of said patents and publications incorporated herein by reference. When an insect and/or moth repellent is used it is typically present at a level of from about 0.005% to about 3%, , by weight of the composition.

(4) Colorant

Colorants and dyes, especially bluing agents, can be optionally added to the odor absorbing compositions for visual appeal and performance impression. When colorants are used, they are used at extremely low levels to avoid fabric staining. Preferred colorants for use in the present compositions are highly water-soluble dyes, e.g., Liquitint® dyes available from Milliken Chemical Co. Non-limiting examples of suitable dyes are, Liquitint Blue HP®, Liquitint Blue 65®, Liquitint Patent Blue®, Liquitint Royal Blue®, Liquitint Experimental Yellow 8949-43®, Liquitint Green HMC®, Liquitint Yellow II®, and mixtures thereof, preferably Liquitint Blue HP®, Liquitint Blue 65®, Liquitint Patent Blue®, Liquitint Royal Blue®, Liquitint Experimental Yellow 8949-43®, and mixtures thereof.

II. ARTICLE OF MANUFACTURE

The composition of the present invention can also be used in an article of manufacture comprising said composition plus a spray dispenser.

SPRAY DISPENSER

The article of manufacture herein comprises a spray dispenser. The composition for reducing malodor impression is placed into a spray dispenser in order to be distributed onto the fabric. Said spray dispenser is any of the manually activated means for producing a spray of liquid droplets as is known in the art, e.g. trigger-type, pump-type, non-aerosol self-pressurized, and aerosol-type spray means. The spray dispenser herein

does not include those that will substantially foam the clear, aqueous composition. It is preferred that at least about 80%, more preferably, at least about 90% of the droplets have a particle size of larger than about 30 μ m

The spray dispenser can be an aerosol dispenser. Said aerosol dispenser comprises a container which can be constructed of any of the conventional materials employed in fabricating aerosol containers. The dispenser must be capable of withstanding internal pressure in the range of from about 20 to about 110 p.s.i.g., more preferably from about 20 to about 70 p.s.i.g. The one important requirement concerning the dispenser is that it be provided with a valve member which will permit the clear, aqueous odor absorbing composition contained in the dispenser to be dispensed in the form of a spray of very fine, or finely divided, particles or droplets. The aerosol dispenser utilizes a pressurized sealed container from which the clear, aqueous odor-absorbing composition is dispensed through a special actuator/valve assembly under pressure. The aerosol dispenser is pressurized by incorporating therein a gaseous component generally known as a propellant. Common aerosol propellants, e.g., gaseous hydrocarbons such as isobutane, and mixed halogenated hydrocarbons, are not preferred. Halogenated hydrocarbon propellants such as chlorofluoro hydrocarbons have been alleged to contribute to environmental problems. Hydrocarbon propellants can form complexes with the cyclodextrin molecules thereby reducing the availability of uncomplexed cyclodextrin molecules for odor absorption. Preferred propellants are compressed air, nitrogen, inert gases, carbon dioxide, etc. A more complete description of commercially available aerosol-spray dispensers appears in U.S. Pat. Nos.: 3,436,772, Stebbins, issued April 8, 1969; and 3,600,325, Kaufman et al., issued August 17, 1971; both of said references are incorporated herein by reference.

Preferably the spray dispenser can be a self-pressurized non-aerosol container having a convoluted liner and an elastomeric sleeve. Said self-pressurized dispenser comprises a liner/sleeve assembly containing a thin, flexible radially expandable convoluted plastic liner of from about 0.010 to about 0.020 inch thick, inside an essentially cylindrical elastomeric sleeve. The liner/sleeve is capable of holding a substantial quantity of odor-absorbing fluid product and of causing said product to be dispensed. A more complete description of self-pressurized spray dispensers can be found in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,111,971, Winer, issued May 12, 1992, and 5,232,126, Winer, issued Aug. 3, 1993; both of said references are herein incorporated by reference. Another type of aerosol spray dispenser is one wherein a barrier separates the odor absorbing composition from the propellant (preferably compressed air or nitrogen), as disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,260,110, issued April 7, 1981, and incorporated herein by

reference. Such a dispenser is available from EP Spray Systems, East Hanover, New Jersey.

More preferably, the spray dispenser is a non-aerosol, manually activated, pump-spray dispenser. Said pump-spray dispenser comprises a container and a pump
5 mechanism which securely screws or snaps onto the container. The container comprises a vessel for containing the aqueous odor-absorbing composition to be dispensed.

The pump mechanism comprises a pump chamber of substantially fixed volume, having an opening at the inner end thereof. Within the pump chamber is located a pump stem having a piston on the end thereof disposed for reciprocal motion in the pump
10 chamber. The pump stem has a passageway there through with a dispensing outlet at the outer end of the passageway and an axial inlet port located inwardly thereof.

The container and the pump mechanism can be constructed of any conventional material employed in fabricating pump-spray dispensers, including, but not limited to: polyethylene; polypropylene; polyethyleneterephthalate; blends of polyethylene, vinyl
15 acetate, and rubber elastomer. A preferred container is made of clear, e.g., polyethylene terephthalate. Other materials can include stainless steel. A more complete disclosure of commercially available dispensing devices appears in: U.S. Pat. Nos.: 4,895,279, Schultz, issued January 23, 1990; 4,735,347, Schultz et al., issued April 5, 1988; and 4,274,560, Carter, issued June 23, 1981; all of said references are herein incorporated by
20 reference.

Most preferably, the spray dispenser is a manually activated trigger-spray dispenser. Said trigger-spray dispenser comprises a container and a trigger both of which can be constructed of any of the conventional material employed in fabricating trigger-spray dispensers, including, but not limited to: polyethylene; polypropylene; polyacetal;
25 polycarbonate; polyethyleneterephthalate; polyvinyl chloride; polystyrene; blends of polyethylene, vinyl acetate, and rubber elastomer. Other materials can include stainless steel and glass. A preferred container is made of clear, e.g. polyethylene terephthalate. The trigger-spray dispenser does not incorporate a propellant gas into the odor-absorbing composition, and preferably it does not include those that will foam the odor-absorbing
30 composition. The trigger-spray dispenser herein is typically one which acts upon a discrete amount of the odor-absorbing composition itself, typically by means of a piston or a collapsing bellows that displaces the composition through a nozzle to create a spray of thin liquid. Said trigger-spray dispenser typically comprises a pump chamber having either a piston or bellows which is movable through a limited stroke response to the
35 trigger for varying the volume of said pump chamber. This pump chamber or bellows

chamber collects and holds the product for dispensing. The trigger spray dispenser typically has an outlet check valve for blocking communication and flow of fluid through the nozzle and is responsive to the pressure inside the chamber. For the piston type trigger sprayers, as the trigger is compressed, it acts on the fluid in the chamber and the spring, increasing the pressure on the fluid. For the bellows spray dispenser, as the bellows is compressed, the pressure increases on the fluid. The increase in fluid pressure in either trigger spray dispenser acts to open the top outlet check valve. The top valve allows the product to be forced through the swirl chamber and out the nozzle to form a discharge pattern. An adjustable nozzle cap can be used to vary the pattern of the fluid dispensed.

For the piston spray dispenser, as the trigger is released, the spring acts on the piston to return it to its original position. For the bellows spray dispenser, the bellows acts as the spring to return to its original position. This action causes a vacuum in the chamber. The responding fluid acts to close the outlet valve while opening the inlet valve drawing product up to the chamber from the reservoir.

A more complete disclosure of commercially available dispensing devices appears in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,082,223, Nozawa, issued Apr. 4, 1978; 4,161, 288, McKinney, issued Jul. 17, 1985; 4,434,917, Saito et al., issued Mar. 6, 1984; and 4,819,835, Tasaki, issued Apr. 11, 1989; 5,303,867, Peterson, issued Apr. 19, 1994; all of said references are incorporated herein by reference.

A broad array of trigger sprayers or finger pump sprayers are suitable for use with the compositions of this invention. These are readily available from suppliers such as Calmar, Inc., City of Industry, California; CSI (Continental Sprayers, Inc.), St. Peters, Missouri; Berry Plastics Corp., Evansville, Indiana—a distributor of Guala® sprayers; or Seaquest Dispensing, Cary, Illinois.

The preferred trigger sprayers are the blue inserted Guala® sprayer, available from Berry Plastics Corp., or the Calmar TS800-1A sprayers, available from Calmar Inc., because of the fine uniform spray characteristics, spray volume, and pattern size. Any suitable bottle or container can be used with the trigger sprayer, the preferred bottle is a 17 fl-oz. bottle (about 500 ml) of good ergonomics similar in shape to the Cinch® bottle. It can be made of any materials such as high density polyethylene, polypropylene, polyvinyl chloride, polystyrene, polyethylene terephthalate, glass, or any other material that forms bottles. Preferably, it is made of high density polyethylene or clear polyethylene terephthalate.

For smaller four fl-oz. size (about 118 ml), a finger pump can be used with canister or cylindrical bottle. The preferred pump for this application is the cylindrical Euromist II®, from Sequest Dispensing.

III. METHOD OF USE

5 The composition for reducing malodor impression herein can be used by distributing, e.g., by placing the aqueous solution into a dispensing means, preferably a spray dispenser and spraying an effective amount onto the desired surface or article. An effective amount as defined herein means an amount sufficient to absorb odor to the point that it is not discernible by the human sense of smell yet not so much as to saturate or
10 create a pool of liquid on said article or surface and so that when dry there is no visual deposit readily discernible. Distribution can be achieved by using a spray device, a roller, a pad, etc.

Preferably, the present invention does not encompass distributing the solution on to shiny surfaces including, e.g., chrome, glass, smooth vinyl, leather, shiny plastic, shiny
15 wood, etc. It is preferable not to distribute the solution onto shiny surfaces because spotting and filming can more readily occur on the surfaces. Furthermore, the solution is not for use on human skin, especially when an antimicrobial preservative is present in the composition because skin irritation can occur.

The present invention encompasses the method of spraying an effective amount of
20 the composition for reducing malodor onto household surfaces. Preferably said household surfaces are selected from the group consisting of countertops, cabinets, walls, floors, bathroom surfaces and kitchen surfaces.

The present invention encompasses the method of spraying a mist of an effective amount of the composition for reducing malodor onto fabric and/or fabric articles.
25 Preferably, said fabric and/or fabric articles include, but are not limited to, clothes, curtains, drapes, upholstered furniture, carpeting, bed linens, bath linens, tablecloths, sleeping bags, tents, car interior, e.g., car carpet, fabric car seats, etc.

The present invention encompasses the method of spraying a mist of an effective amount of the composition for reducing malodor impression onto and into shoes wherein
30 said shoes are not sprayed to saturation.

The present invention encompasses the method of spraying a mist of an effective amount of the composition for reducing malodor impression onto shower curtains.

The present invention relates to the method of spraying a mist of an effective amount of the composition for reducing malodor impression onto and/or into garbage
35 cans and/or recycling bins.

The present invention relates to the method of spraying a mist of an effective amount of the composition for reducing malodor impression into the air to absorb malodor.

5 The present invention relates to the method of spraying a mist of an effective amount of the composition for reducing malodor impression into and/or onto major household appliances including but not limited to: refrigerators, freezers, washing machines, automatic dryers, ovens, microwave ovens, dishwashers etc., to absorb malodor.

10 The present invention relates to the method of spraying a mist of an effective amount of the composition for reducing malodor impression onto cat litter, pet bedding and pet houses to absorb malodor.

The present invention relates to the method of spraying a mist of an effective amount of the composition for reducing malodor impression onto household pets to absorb malodor.

15 All percentages, ratios, and parts herein, in the Specification, Examples, and Claims are by weight and are approximations unless otherwise stated.

The following are non-limiting examples of the instant composition. Perfume compositions that are used herein are as follows:

20		<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>
	<u>Perfume Ingredients</u>	<u>Wt. %</u>	<u>Wt. %</u>	<u>Wt. %</u>
	3,7-Dimethyl-6-octenol	10	-	5
	Benzyl salicylate	5	20	5
	Benzyl acetate	10	15	5
25	Benzophenone	3	5	-
	Octahydro-3,6,8,8-tetramethyl-1H-3A, 7-methanoazulen-6-ol	2	-	-
	3-Methylene-7-methyl octan-7-ol	10	-	5
	Dihydro-nor-cyclopentadienyl acetate	5	-	5
30	1,3,4,6,7,8-Hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8- hexamethyl-cyclopenta- gamma-2-benzopyrane	10	-	-
	Phenyl ethyl alcohol	15	10	20
	3-Hydroxy-3,7-dimethyl-1,6- octadiene acetate	4	-	5
35				

	3-Hydroxy-3,7-dimethyl-1,6-octadiene	6	15	5
	Methyl dihydro jasmonate	3	10	5
	2-Methyl-3(para tert butylphenyl) propionaldehyde	10	15	20
5	Phenyl ethyl acetate	2	5	1
	4-Hydroxy-3-methoxybenzaldehyde	-	-	1
	para-Menth-1-en-8-ol, para-menth- 1-en-1-ol	5	-	8
	Anisic aldehyde	-	-	2
10	Coumarin	-	-	5
	2-Methyl-3-(para iso propylphenyl) propionaldehyde	-	-	3
	Total	100	100	100

15		<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
	<u>Perfume Material</u>	Wt.%	Wt.%
	Amyl salicylate	8	-
	Benzyl acetate	8	8
	Benzyl Salicylate	-	2
20	Citronellol	7	27
	Dihydromyrcenol	2	-
	Eugenol	4	-
	Flor acetate	8	-
	Galaxolide	1	-
25	Geraniol	5	-
	Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde	2	-
	Hydroxycitronellal	3	-
	Lilial	2	-
	Linalool	12	13
30	Linalyl acetate	5	-
	Lylal	3	-
	Methyl dihydrojasmonate	3	-
	Nerol	2	-
	Phenoxy ethyl propionate	-	3
35	Phenylethyl acetate	5	17

	Phenylethyl alcohol	8	17
	alpha-Terpineol	5	13
	alpha-Terpinene	5	-
	Tetrahydromyrcenol	2	-
5	Total	100	100

Perfume D is composed of about 65%, by weight, of ingredients having a Clog P of about 3 or smaller.

10 Perfume E is composed of about 70%, by weight, of ingredients having a Clog P of about 3 or smaller.

The following are non-limiting examples of the instant composition.

		<u>Example I</u>	<u>Example II</u>
	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Wt. %</u>	<u>Wt. %</u>
15	Methylated beta-cyclodextrin	0.2	-
	Hydroxypropyl beta-cyclodextrin	-	0.2
	Zinc chloride	1.0	1.0
	Perfume A	0.02	-
	Perfume B	-	0.02
20	HCl	(a)	(a)
	Distilled water	Balance	Balance

(a) To adjust solution pH to about 4.8

Examples I and II

25 The ingredients of Examples I and II are mixed and dissolved into clear solutions.

		<u>Example III</u>	<u>Example IV</u>
	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Wt. %</u>	<u>Wt. %</u>
	Methylated alpha-cyclodextrin	0.1	-
30	Methylated beta-cyclodextrin	0.1	-
	Hydroxypropyl alpha-cyclodextrin	-	0.11
	Hydroxypropyl beta-cyclodextrin	-	0.29
	Propylene glycol	-	0.025
	Zinc chloride	2.0	1.0
35	Perfume C	0.03	-

Perfume D	-	0.02
HCl	(a)	(a)
Distilled water	Balance	Balance

(a) To adjust solution pH to about 4.8

5

Example III

The ingredients of Example III are mixed and dissolved into clear solutions.

Example IV

10 The ingredients of Example IV are mixed and dissolved into clear solutions. Hydroxypropyl alpha-cyclodextrin and hydroxypropyl beta-cyclodextrin are obtained as a mixture with an average degree of substitution of about 4.9, from the hydroxypolylation reaction of a mixture of alpha-cyclodextrin and beta-cyclodextrin. Propylene glycol is a minor by-product (about 6%) of the same reaction.

15

	<u>Example V</u>	<u>Example VI</u>
<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Wt. %</u>	<u>Wt. %</u>
Methylated beta-cyclodextrin	0.5	-
Hydroxypropyl beta-cyclodextrin	-	0.6
20 Hydroxypropyl gamma-cyclodextrin	-	0.3
Zinc chloride	1.0	1.5
Perfume E	0.1	-
Perfume E	-	0.15
HCl	(a)	(a)
25 Distilled water	Balance	Balance

(a) To adjust solution pH to about 4.8

Examples V and VI

30 The ingredients of Examples V and VI are mixed and dissolved into clear solutions. In Example VI, the hydroxypropyl beta-cyclodextrin and hydroxypropyl gamma-cyclodextrin are obtained as a mixture with an average degree of substitution of about 3.8, from the hydroxypolylation reaction of a mixture of beta-cyclodextrin and gamma-cyclodextrin.

35

	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Example VII</u>	<u>Example VIII</u>
		<u>Wt. %</u>	<u>Wt. %</u>
	Methylated beta-cyclodextrin	0.5	-
	Hydroxypropyl-beta-cyclodextrin	-	0.5
5	Zinc chloride	1.0	1.0
	Perfume E	0.1	0.1
	Kathon CG	0.0008	0.0008
	HCl	(a)	(a)
	Distilled water	Balance	Balance
10	(a) To adjust solution pH to about 4.8		

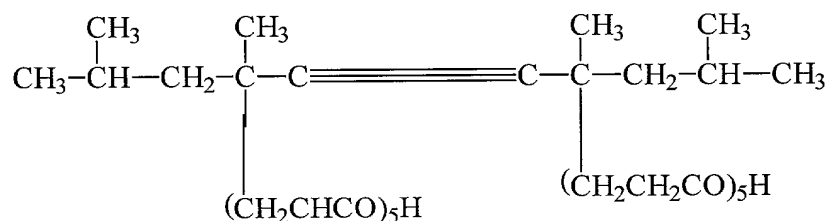
Examples VII and VIII

The ingredients of Examples VII and VIII are mixed and dissolved into clear solutions.

	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Example IX</u>	<u>Example X</u>
		<u>Wt. %</u>	<u>Wt. %</u>
	Methylated beta-cyclodextrin	0.3	-
	Hydroxypropyl-beta-cyclodextrin	-	0.3
20	Zinc chloride	1.0	1.0
	Perfume D	0.03	0.03
	Kathon CG	0.0008	0.0008
	Surfynol 465 ¹	0.1	0.1
	HCl	(a)	(a)
25	Distilled water	Balance	Balance

(a) To adjust solution pH to about 4.8

¹Surfynol 465[®] available from Air Products, has the general structure:



Examples IX and X

The ingredients of Examples IX and X are mixed and dissolved into clear solutions.

5	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Example XI</u>	<u>Example XII</u>
		<u>Wt. %</u>	<u>Wt. %</u>
	Methylated beta-cyclodextrin	0.5	-
	Hydroxypropyl beta-cyclodextrin	-	0.5
	ZnSO ₄ •7H ₂ O	2.2	2.2
10	Perfume D	0.03	-
	Perfume E	-	0.04
	Glydant Plus®	0.01	0.01
	Distilled Water	Balance	Balance

15 Example XI and XII

The ingredients of Example XI and XII are mixed and dissolved into clear solutions.

20	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Example XIII</u>	<u>Example XIV</u>
		<u>Wt. %</u>	<u>Wt. %</u>
	Methylated beta-cyclodextrin	1.0	-
	Hydroxypropyl beta-cyclodextrin	-	1.0
	Zinc chloride	1.0	1.0
	Polysorbate 60	0.07	0.07
25	Kathon CG	0.0008	0.0008
	HCL	*	*
	Perfume	0.07	0.07
	Distilled Water	Balance	Balance

*To adjust pH to about 4.0.

Example XV

5 The zinc chloride of Examples XIII and XIV is added to distilled water. Kathon CG is added to this mixture with mixing. The pH is adjusted to about 4.0 with HCl. The cyclodextrin is dissolved into the solution with mixing. Perfume is added and milled into the solution using a high shear mixer. Solubilizing aid is then added while high shear mixing continues.

Examples XVI

10 The composition of Example IV is sprayed onto clothing using a blue inserted Guala® trigger sprayer, available from Berry Plastics Corp. and allowed to evaporate off of the clothing.

Example XVII

15 The composition of Example VII is sprayed onto a kitchen countertop using blue inserted Guala® trigger sprayer, available from Berry Plastics Corp., and wiped off with a paper towel.

Example XVIII

20 The composition of Example X is sprayed onto clothes using a cylindrical Euromist II® pump sprayer available from Sequest Dispensing, and allowed to evaporate off of the clothing.

Example XIX

25 The compositions of Examples XIII and XIV are sprayed onto clothes using a blue inserted Guala® trigger sprayer, available from Berry Plastics Corp, and allowed to evaporate off of the clothing.

WHAT IS CLAIMED:

1. An aqueous composition for reducing malodor impression, comprising:
 - (A) from about 0.01% to about 1%, by weight of the composition, of perfume;
 - (B) aqueous carrier; andwherein said composition is essentially free of any material that would soil or stain fabric and wherein said composition contains less than about 5%, by weight of the composition of low molecular weight monohydric alcohols.
2. The composition of Claim 1 wherein said perfume is present at a level of from about 0.01% to about 0.5%, by weight of the composition.
3. The composition of Claim 2 wherein said perfume is present at a level of from about 0.015% to about 0.3%, by weight of the composition.
4. The composition of Claim 1 wherein at least 25% of the perfume comprises perfume ingredients having a Clog P of about 3 or smaller.
5. The composition of Claim 4 wherein said perfume ingredients are selected from the group consisting of benzaldehyde, benzyl acetate, cis-3-hexenyl acetate, coumarin, dihydromyrcenol, dimethyl benzyl carbonyl acetate, ethyl vanillin, eucalyptol, eugenol, iso eugenol, flor acetate, geraniol, hydroxycitronellal, koavone, linalool, methyl anthranilate, methyl beta naphthyl ketone, methyl dihydro jasmonate, nerol, nonalactone, phenyl ethyl acetate, phenyl ethyl alcohol, alpha terpineol, beta terpineol, vanillin, and mixtures thereof.
6. The composition of Claim 5 wherein said perfume is present at a level of from about 0.01% to about 0.5%, by weight of the composition.
7. The composition of Claim 6 wherein said perfume is present at a level of from about 0.015% to about 0.3%, by weight of the composition.
8. The composition of Claims 1 or 4 additionally comprising from about 0.1% to about 5% of solubilized, water-soluble, uncomplexed cyclodextrin and wherein the perfume to cyclodextrin weight ratio is from about 3:100 to about 100:100.

9. The composition of Claim 8 wherein said water-soluble cyclodextrin is selected from the group consisting of derivatised beta-cyclodextrins, alpha-cyclodextrin and its derivatives, gamma-cyclodextrin and its derivatives, and mixtures thereof.

10. The composition of Claim 9 wherein said cyclodextrin derivatives are selected from the group consisting of methyl substituted cyclodextrins, ethyl substituted cyclodextrins, hydroxyalkyl substituted cyclodextrins, branched cyclodextrins, cationic cyclodextrins, quaternary ammonium cyclodextrins, anionic cyclodextrins, amphoteric cyclodextrins, cyclodextrins wherein at least one glucopyranose unit has a 3-6-anhydro-cyclomalto structure, and mixtures thereof.

11. The composition of Claim 9 wherein said cyclodextrin is selected from the group consisting of alpha-cyclodextrin, methylated alpha-cyclodextrin, methylated beta-cyclodextrin, hydroxyethyl alpha-cyclodextrin, hydroxyethyl beta-cyclodextrin, hydroxypropyl alpha-cyclodextrin, hydroxypropyl beta-cyclodextrin, and mixtures thereof.

12. The composition of Claim 11 wherein said cyclodextrin is methylated beta-cyclodextrin.

13. The composition of Claim 11 wherein said cyclodextrin is a mixture of methylated-alpha-cyclodextrin and methylated-beta-cyclodextrin.

14. The composition of Claim 11 wherein said cyclodextrin is hydroxypropyl beta-cyclodextrin.

15. The composition of Claim 11 wherein said cyclodextrin is a mixture of hydroxypropyl alpha-cyclodextrin and hydroxypropyl beta-cyclodextrin.

16. The composition of Claim 8 wherein said cyclodextrin is present at a level of from about 0.2% to about 4%, by weight of the composition and wherein the weight ratio of perfume to cyclodextrin is from about 4:100 to about 50:100.

17. The composition of Claim 16 wherein said cyclodextrin is present at a level of from about 0.3% to about 3%, by weight of the composition and wherein the weight ratio of perfume to cyclodextrin is from about 5:100 to about 25:100.

18. The composition of Claim 1 or 4 additionally comprising water-soluble metallic salt selected from the group consisting of water-soluble zinc salts, water-soluble copper salts, and mixtures thereof, present at a level of from about 0.1% to about 10%, by weight of the composition.

19. The composition of Claim 18 wherein said metallic salt is selected from the group consisting of zinc chloride, zinc gluconate, zinc lactate, zinc maleate, zinc salicylate, zinc sulfate, copper chloride, copper gluconate, and mixtures thereof.

20. The composition of Claim 19 wherein said metallic salt is ZnCl_2 present at a level of from about 0.2% to about 7%, by weight of the composition.

21. The composition of Claim 1 additionally comprising from about 0% to about 3%, by weight of the composition of solubilizing aid.

22. The composition of Claim 21 wherein said solubilizing aid is a low-foaming surfactant selected from the group consisting of nonionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, amphoteric surfactants, zwitterionic surfactants, and mixtures thereof present at a level of from about 0.02% to about 1%, by weight of the composition.

23. The composition of Claim 22 wherein said solubilizing aid is a nonionic surfactant selected from the group consisting of fatty acid esters of ethoxylated sorbitans.

24. The composition of Claim 23 wherein said solubilizing aid is a fatty acid ester of ethoxylated sorbitan selected from the group consisting of Polysorbate 20, Polusorbate 60, Polysorbate 80, and mixtures thereof.

25. The composition of Claim 24 wherein said solubilizing aid is Polysorbate 60.

26. The composition of Claim 1 or 4 additionally comprising an effective amount of solubilized, water-soluble, antimicrobial preservative having a water-solubility of greater than about 0.3% at room temperature.

27. The composition of Claim 26 wherein said preservative is selected from the group consisting of organic sulfur compounds, halogenated compounds, cyclic organic nitrogen compounds, low molecular weight aldehydes, quaternary compounds, phenyl and phenoxy compounds, and mixtures thereof.

28. An aqueous composition for reducing malodor impression, comprising:

- A. from about 0.015% to about 0.3%, by weight of the composition of perfume wherein at least 25% of the perfume ingredients have a Clog P of 3 or smaller and
- B. water; and

wherein said composition is essentially free of any material that would soil or stain fabric and wherein said composition contains less than 1%, by weight of the composition of low molecular weight monohydric alcohols.

29. An aqueous composition for reducing malodor impression, comprising:

- A. from about 0.015% to about 0.3%, by weight of the composition of perfume; and
- B. water; and

wherein said composition is essentially free of any material that would soil or stain fabric and wherein said composition contains less than 1%, by weight of the composition of low molecular weight monohydric alcohols.

30. An aqueous composition for reducing malodor impression, comprising:

- A. from about 0.01% to about 0.5%, by weight of the composition, of perfume;
- B. from about 0.1% to about 5%, by weight of the composition, of methylated beta-cyclodextrin wherein weight ratio of perfume to cyclodextrin is 4:100 to 50:100;
- C. from about 0.1% to about 10%, by weight of the composition, of solubilized, water-soluble zinc salt;

- D. from about 0.02% to about 1%, by weight of the composition, of Polysorbate 60;
- E. an effective amount of antimicrobial preservative;
- F. water; and

wherein said composition is essentially free of any material that would soil or stain fabric and wherein said composition contains less than 1%, by weight of the composition of low molecular weight monohydric alcohols and wherein said composition has a pH of from about 4 to about 5.

31. An aqueous composition for reducing malodor impression, for use on inanimate surfaces, comprising:

- A. from about 0.015% to about 0.3%, by weight of the composition, of perfume wherein at least 25% of the perfume ingredients have a Clog P of 3 or less;
- B. from about 0.1% to about 5%, by weight of the composition, of hydroxypropyl beta-cyclodextrin, wherein the perfume to cyclodextrin weight ratio is from about 5:100 to about 25:100;
- C. from about 0.3% to about 5%, by weight of the composition, of ZnCl_2 ;
- D. from about 0.02% to about 1%, by weight of the composition, of low-foaming surfactant; and
- E. from about 0.0001% to about 0.01%, by weight of the composition, of a solubilized, water-soluble antimicrobial preservative comprising a mixture of 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one and 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; and
- F. aqueous carrier; and

wherein said composition is essentially free of any material that would soil or stain fabric and wherein said composition contains less than 3%, by weight of the composition of low molecular weight monohydric alcohols.

32. An aqueous composition for reducing malodor impression, comprising:

- A. from about 0.01% to about 0.5%, by weight of the composition, of perfume;
- B. from about 0.1% to about 5%, by weight of the composition, of a mixture of hydroxypropyl alpha-cyclodextrin and hydroxypropyl beta-cyclodextrin

wherein the perfume to cyclodextrin weight ratio is from about 3:100 to about 100:100;

- C. from about 0.1% to about 10%, by weight of the composition, of ZnCl_2 ;
- D. from about 0.02% to about 1%, by weight of the composition, of low-foaming surfactant; and
- E. aqueous carrier; and

wherein said composition is essentially free of any material that would soil or stain fabric and wherein said composition contains less than 1%, by weight of the composition of low molecular weight monohydric alcohols.

33. The process of making the composition of Claim 30, comprising:

- A. adding said water-soluble zinc salt to distilled water while mixing;
- B. adding said antimicrobial preservative while mixing;
- C. adjusting the pH of said solution to about 4.0 with HCl;
- D. dissolving said cyclodextrin into said solution while mixing;
- E. adding said perfume and milling said solution with a high shear mixer;
- and
- F. adding said solubilizing aid while high shear mixing.

34. The method of reducing malodor impression comprising, spraying an effective amount of the composition of Claim 1 onto fabric using a trigger-spray device wherein the bottle comprises clear polyethyleneterephthalate.

ABSTRACT OF THE INVENTION**COMPOSITION FOR REDUCING MALODOR IMPRESSION
ON INANIMATE SURFACES**

The present invention relates to an aqueous composition for reducing malodor impression. The composition comprises from about 0.01% to about 1%, by weight of the composition, of perfume. Optionally, but preferably, the composition comprises from about 0.1% to about 5%, by weight of the composition of, water-soluble cyclodextrin, from about 0.1% to about 10%, by weight of the composition, of water-soluble metallic salt, from about 0% to about 3%, by weight of the composition, of solubilizing aid. The composition is essentially free of any material that would soil or stain fabric and contains less than about 5%, by weight of the composition of low molecular weight monohydric alcohols.

DECLARATION COMBINED WITH POWER OF ATTORNEY

P&G Case 5388R

Page 1 of 3

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

COMPOSITION FOR REDUCING MALODOR IMPRESSION ON INANIMATE SURFACES

the specification of which

(check one) ☒ is attached hereto.
☐ was filed on _____
 Application Serial No. _____
 and was amended on _____

(if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37 Code of Federal Regulations §1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35 United States Code §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or Inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s)Priority Claimed

_____ (Number)	_____ (Country)	_____ (Day/Month/Year Filed)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
_____ (Number)	_____ (Country)	_____ (Day/Month/Year Filed)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35 United States Code §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35 United States Code §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37 Code of Federal Regulations §1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

<u>08/289,970</u> (Application Serial No.)	<u>August 12, 1994</u> (Filing Date)	<u>pending</u> (Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)
_____ (Application Serial No.)	_____ (Filing Date)	_____ (Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)

I hereby appoint the following as my attorney(s) or agent(s) with full power of substitution to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

<u>Atty Name</u>	<u>Atty Reg Number</u>	<u>Associate Power of Attorney Attached</u>
Beth Goldstein Lewis	38,224	
Robert B. Aylor	20,369	
Thomas G. Krivulka	38,525	
Leonard Williamson	27,493	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Jacobus C. Rasser	37,043	
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Phone No. (513) 626-1973

Sharon Woods Technical Center, 11520 Reed Hartman Highway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45241-2422

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Full name of sole or first joint inventor Toan (nmn) TrinhInventor's signature Toan TrinhDate January 5, 1995Residence 8671 Creekwood Lane, Maineville, Ohio 45039Citizenship U. S. A.Post Office Address The Procter & Gamble Company, Sharon Woods Technical Center
11520 Reed Hartman Highway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45241-2422Full name of second joint inventor, if any Jerome Paul CappelInventor's signature Jerome Paul CappelDate January 5, 1995Residence 6356 Terra Court, Cincinnati, Ohio 45248Citizenship U.S.A.Post Office Address The Procter & Gamble Company, Sharon Woods Technical Center
11520 Reed Hartman Highway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45241-2422Full name of third joint inventor, if any Philip Anthony GeisInventor's signature Philip Anthony GeisDate January 5, 1995Residence 8226 Bay Tree Court, West Chester, Ohio 45069Citizenship U.S.A.Post Office Address The Procter & Gamble Company, Sharon Woods Technical Center
11511 Reed Hartman Highway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45241-2422Full name of fourth joint inventor, if any Judith Ann HollingsheadInventor's signature Judith Ann HollingsheadDate January 5, 1995Residence 1132 Nature Run Drive, Batavia, OH 45103Citizenship U.S.Post Office Address The Procter & Gamble Company, 11520 Reed Hartman Highway
Cincinnati, Ohio 45241-2422Full name of fifth joint inventor, if any Mark Lee McCartyInventor's signature Mark Lee McCarty

Date

Residence 6667 Oakland Road, Loveland, Ohio 45140Date January 5, 1995Citizenship U.S.A.Post Office Address The Procter & Gamble Company, Sharon Woods Technical Center
11520 Reed Hartman Highway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45241-2422Full name of sixth joint inventor, if any Donald Marion SwartleyInventor's signature Donald Marion SwartleyDate January 5, 1995Residence 661 Heavenly Lane, Cincinnati, Ohio 45238Citizenship U.S.A.Post Office Address The Procter & Gamble Company, Sharon Woods Technical Center
11520 Reed Hartman Highway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45241-2422

Full name of seventh joint inventor, if any Errol Hoffman Wahl

Inventor's signature Eric Hoffmann Wahl Date January 5, 1995

Residence 8021 Deersadow Lane, Cincinnati, Ohio 45242

Citizenship U.S.A.

Post Office Address The Procter & Gamble Company, Sharon Woods Technical Center
11520 Reed Hartman Highway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45241-2422

Full name of eighth joint inventor, if any Susan Schmaedecke Zwerdling

Inventor's signature _____ Date _____

Residence 285 Compton Road, Wyoming, Ohio 45215

Citizenship U.S.A.

Post Office Address The Procter & Gamble Company, Sharon Woods Technical Center
11520 Reed Hartman Highway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45241-2422

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[illegible]

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

COMPOSITION FOR REDUCING MALODOR IMPRESSION ON INANIMATE SURFACES

(check one) [] is attached hereto.
[X] was filed on January 6, 1995
Application Serial No. 08/369,845
and was amended on _____

(if applicable)

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37 Code of Federal Regulations §1.56(a).

<u>Prior Foreign Application(s)</u>		<u>Priority Claimed</u>		
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Yes	No
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Yes	No

<u>08/289,970</u>	<u>August 12, 1994</u>	<u>pending</u>
(Application Serial No)	(Filing Date)	(Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)
<u>(Application Serial No.)</u>	<u>(Filing Date)</u>	<u>(Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)</u>

Associate Power
of Attorney Attached

<u>Atty Name</u>	<u>Atty Reg Number</u>	<u>of Attorney Attached</u>	
Beth Goldstein Lewis	38,224		
Robert B. Aylor	20,369		
Thomas G. Krivulka	38,525		
Leonard Williamson	27,493	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Jacobus C. Rasser	37,043		
T. David Reed	32,931		
Jerry J. Yetter	26,598		

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Full name of sole or first joint inventor Toan (nmn) Trinh

Inventor's signature _____

Date

Residence 8671 Creekwood Lane, Maineville, Ohio 45039

Citizenship U. S. A.

Post Office Address The Procter & Gamble Company, Sharon Woods Technical Center

11520 Reed Hartman Highway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45241-2422

Full name of second joint inventor, if any Jerome Paul Cappel

Inventor's signature _____

Date

Residence 6356 Terra Court, Cincinnati, Ohio 45248

Citizenship U.S.A.

Post Office Address The Procter & Gamble Company, Sharon Woods Technical Center

11520 Reed Hartman Highway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45241-2422

Full name of third joint inventor, if any Philip Anthony Geis

Inventor's signature _____

Date

Residence 8226 Bay Tree Court, West Chester, Ohio 45069

Citizenship U.S.A.

Post Office Address The Procter & Gamble Company, Sharon Woods Technical Center

11511 Reed Hartman Highway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45241-2422

Full name of fourth joint inventor, if any Judith Ann Hollingshead

Inventor's signature _____

Date

Residence 1132 Nature Run Drive, Batavia, OH 45103

Citizenship U.S.

Post Office Address The Procter & Gamble Company, 11520 Reed Hartman Highway

Cincinnati, Ohio 45241-2422

Full name of fifth joint inventor, if any Mark Lee McCarty

Inventor's signature _____

Date

Residence 6667 Oakland Road, Loveland, Ohio 45140

Citizenship U.S.A.

Post Office Address The Procter & Gamble Company, Sharon Woods Technical Center

11520 Reed Hartman Highway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45241-2422

Full name of sixth joint inventor, if any Donald Marion Swartley

Inventor's signature _____

Date

Residence 661 Heavenly Lane, Cincinnati, Ohio 45238

Citizenship U.S.A.

Post Office Address The Procter & Gamble Company, Sharon Woods Technical Center

11520 Reed Hartman Highway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45241-2422

Inventor's signature _____

11520 Reed Hartman Highway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45241-2422

Inventor's signature He Schmidtke really March 15, 1995

11520 Reed Hartman Highway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45241-2422

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